

A single female specimen from between Wau and Chak Chak, in the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province, presented to the British Museum by Mr. A. L. Butler.

This snake appears to be most nearly related to *S. Chanleri*, described by Dr. Stejneger from a specimen in bad condition obtained at the mouth of the Tana River, British East Africa. But the proportions of the head-shields and the coloration are too different to justify me in referring the Bahr-el-Ghazal specimen to that species.

LXIX.—*Descriptions of new Species of Land and Fresh-water Shells from Central and South America.* By H. B. PRESTON, F.Z.S.

Polita peruviana, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Shell somewhat depressed, thin, pale brownish horn-colour; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, sculptured with transverse, arcuate striæ; sutures deeply impressed; umbilicus wide and deep; peristome simple; aperture lunate.

Alt. 3.25, diam. maj. 7.25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2, diam. 1.5 mm.

Hab. Chanchamayo, Peru.

Closely allied to *P. insignis*, D'Orb. *, which occurred with it; *P. peruviana* is, however, not so depressed and of a darker colour, the umbilicus is also rather narrower and the sutures though well defined do not present the almost channelled appearance which is the case with *P. insignis*.

Stephanoda bogotensis, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

Shell orbicular, somewhat depressed, dark brown, showing traces of having been covered with a hairy periostracum; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, sculptured with fine, arcuate, transverse, and very minute spiral striæ; umbilicus very wide and deep; aperture lunate.

Alt. 4, diam. maj. 8 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2.5, diam. 1 mm.

Hab. Bogota, United States of Colombia.

Pleurodonte (Labyrinthus) Da Costiana, sp. n. (Fig. 3.)

Shell thin, subdepressed, carinate, pale brownish horn-colour; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, obliquely striate with lines of growth and

* Voy. Amér. Mérid. t. 26. ff. 14-17.

minutely granular; sutures impressed; umbilicus broad and deep; peristome continuous, reflexed; aperture irregularly auriform, a single broad tooth appearing on the parietal wall and two teeth on basal margin, the inner strong and simple, the outer not so strong and bifid.

Alt. 13, diam. maj. 29.75 mm.

Aperture: alt. (including peristome) 10, diam. 14.5 mm.

Hab. Chanchamayo, Peru.

Allied to *L. Gorbei*, Hidalgo, but much larger, more depressed, less solid, and more finely granular than that species; it shows no traces of spiral striæ and, moreover, has a wider umbilicus.

Bulimulus (Drymæus) carandaitiensis, sp. n. (Fig. 4.)

Shell narrowly perforate, fusiform, white, painted with longitudinal bands of brown varying in shade from pale reddish brown to dark chestnut; whorls $9\frac{1}{2}$, convex, marked with fine longitudinal lines of growth; sutures well impressed, subcrenulate; aperture inversely auriform; peristome simple; columella descending obliquely, reflexed above, thus partly concealing the umbilicus.

Alt. 35, diam. maj. 14 mm.

Aperture: alt. 14, diam. 6 mm.

Hab. Carandaiti, province of Cordillera, Bolivia, 1000 metres.

Bulimulus (Drymæus) chacoensis, sp. n. (Fig. 5.)

Shell narrowly perforate, subulately fusiform, cream-coloured, painted with irregular longitudinal bands varying in breadth and in shade from pale brownish horn-colour to dark chestnut; whorls 9, flattish, smooth; sutures impressed; aperture elongately oval; peristome simple, acute; columella descending somewhat obliquely and reflexed over the narrow umbilicus.

Alt. 30, diam. maj. 9.5 mm.

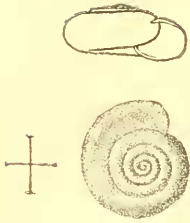
Aperture: alt. 10.75, diam. 3 mm.

Hab. To the north of the Rio Pilcomayo, Chaco, Bolivia, 600 metres.

Bulimulus (Drymæus) nigroumbilicatus, sp. n. (Fig. 6.)

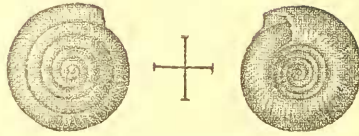
Shell subperforate, fusiform, yellowish white, painted with longitudinal, arcuate, deep brown and blackish bands, umbilical area deep blackish brown; whorls 8, rather flat, marked with lines of growth and fine, wavy, spiral striæ, the

Fig. 1.



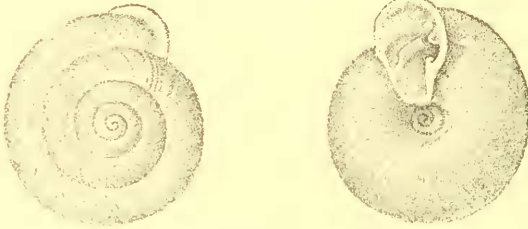
Polita peruviana.

Fig. 2.



Stephanoda bogotensis.

Fig. 3.



Pleurodonte (Labyrinthus) Da Costiana.

Fig. 4.



Bulimulus (Drymæus) caraulaitiensis.

Fig. 5.



Bulimulus (D.) chacoensis.

Fig. 6.



Bulimulus (D.) nigroumbilicatus.

Fig. 7.



Bulimulus (D.) Morenoi.

Fig. 8.



Bulimulus (D.) comis.

Fig. 9.



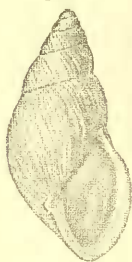
Bulimulus (D.) solidus.

Fig. 10.



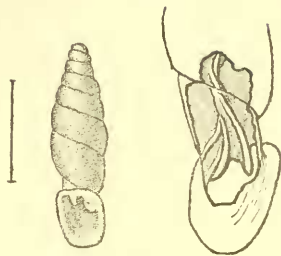
*Bulimulus (D.)
ventricosus.*

Fig. 11.



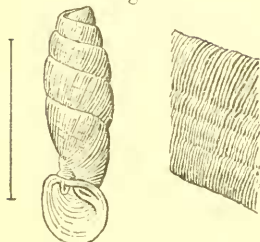
*Bulimulus (D.)
vicinus.*

Fig. 12.



*Clausilia (Nenia)
chanchamayoensis.*

Fig. 13.



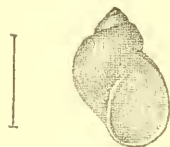
*Clausilia (Nenia) Slosarskii,
var. Rosenbergi.*

Fig. 14.



*Stenogyra
colombiana.*

Fig. 15.



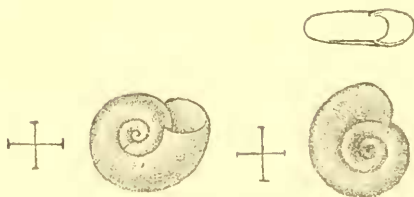
Limnea Selli.

Fig. 16.



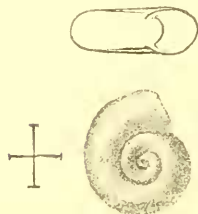
*Planorbis
costaricensis.*

Fig. 17.



Planorbis Bourardiana.

Fig. 18.



*Planorbis
meridacensis.*

Fig. 19.



Physa hulteata.

Fig. 20.



Physa cornea.

latter especially noticeable on the lower half of the body-whorl; sutures impressed; aperture receding towards the base, narrowly, inversely auriform; columella expanded over the very narrow umbilical perforation; peristome simple.

Alt. 26.5, diam. maj. 9.5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 10.25, diam. 4 mm.

Hab. To the north of the Rio Pilcomayo, Chaco, Bolivia, 600 metres.

Bulimulus (Drymæus) Morenoi, sp. n. (Fig. 7.)

Shell ovate conic, narrowly perforate, pale yellowish white; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, convex, marked with lines of growth and showing traces of very fine spiral striæ; sutures impressed and irregularly crenulate with lines of growth; aperture acuminate, oval; peristome simple; columella descending somewhat obliquely and reflexed over the umbilical region.

Alt. 23.5, diam. maj. 11 mm.

Aperture: alt. 10.5, diam. maj. 5 mm.

Hab. Argentina.

Bulimulus (Drymæus) comis, sp. n. (Fig. 8.)

Shell narrowly fusiform, smooth, milk-white, painted on the lower portion of the whorls with transverse bands of purplish and greyish black; whorls 6, marked with very fine lines of growth; sutures impressed; umbilicus narrow; aperture inversely auriform; peristome thin, expanded especially below; columella twisted into a fold, and diffused into a pale purple callus which reaches the lip above; interior of shell pale purple.

Alt. 28, diam. maj. 12 mm.

Aperture: alt. 11.5, diam. 5.5 mm.

Hab. Bogota, United States of Colombia.

Bulimulus (Drymæus) solidus, sp. n. (Fig. 9.)

Shell fusiform, rather solid, very narrowly perforate, smooth, polished, cream-coloured, painted with two interrupted spiral bands of greyish black and five wavy transverse lines and streaks of greyish purple; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex; sutures impressed; aperture ovate, somewhat oblique; peristome white, rather thick, slightly reflexed; columella descending obliquely and reflexed over the very narrow umbilicus, white below, purple above and diffused into a purple callus which joins the upper margin of the lip; interior of shell purple.

Alt. 32.5, diam. maj. 15 mm.

Aperture: alt. 14, diam. 6 mm.

Hab. Bogota, United States of Colombia.

Bulimulus (Drymæus) ventricosus, sp. n. (Fig. 10.)

Shell fusiform, *rather tumid*, smooth, pale flesh-colour, painted with transverse streaks of reddish and purplish brown and with two interrupted bands of brownish black, which increase to three on the last whorl; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, flattish; sutures impressed; aperture inversely auriform; peristome thin, white, reflexed; columella slightly arched, reflexed outwards over the narrow perforation and diffused into a purple callus which reaches the lip above.

Alt. 34.75, diam. maj. 16.5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 17, diam. 7 mm.

Hab. Bogota, United States of Colombia.

Bulimulus (Drymæus) vicinus, sp. n. (Fig. 11.)

Shell fusiform, narrowly perforate, smooth, yellowish fawn-colour, with occasional transverse streaks of a darker shade; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, marked with somewhat coarse growth-lines; sutures impressed, faintly crenulate with the lines of growth; aperture ovate, *much contracted below*; peristome white, slightly reflexed; columella somewhat oblique and spreading into a purple callus which reaches the lip above; interior of shell manve.

Alt. 33, diam. maj. 15 mm.

Aperture: alt. 13.5, diam. 6 mm.

Hab. Bogota, United States of Colombia.

Clausilia (Nenia) chanchamayoensis, sp. n. (Fig. 12.)

Shell fusiform, rather thin, light brown, streaked and mottled with greyish white; whorls 7, finely and closely transversely striate; sutures well impressed; aperture ovate, oblique; peristome expanded, reflexed above; lamella superior strong and reaching to the outer edge of the peristome; lamella inferior not so strong and reaching only to the inner edge of the peristome.

Alt. 13, diam. maj. 3 mm.

Aperture (including peristome): alt. 3.75, diam. 2.75 mm.

Hab. Chanchamayo, Peru.

Clausilia (Nenia) Slosarskii, Lub., var. *Rosenbergi*, var. n.
(Fig. 13.)

More coarsely transversely striate and much less closely spirally striate than is the typical form.

Hab. Pozuzo, Peru, 800 metres.

Among the fifteen specimens examined there appears to be a good deal of difference in the diameter of the shell, and I was at first inclined to think that there might be two distinct species represented; but as they all agree in every other respect, I am satisfied that they all belong to the same form.

Stenogyra colombiana, sp. n. (Fig. 14.)

Shell subperforate, fusiform, vitreous, pale straw-colour; apex obtuse; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, sculptured with very fine transverse costæ; sutures impressed, subcrenulate, and discoloured with a narrow band of reddish brown, which appears to be painted on the interior of the shell; columella descending perpendicularly, slightly excavated and joined to the lip above by a very thin callus.

Alt. 28.5, diam. maj. 12 mm.

Hab. Bogota, United States of Colombia.

Limnea Selli, sp. n. (Fig. 15.)

Shell ovate, thin, semipellucid, light brownish horn-colour; whorls 4, sculptured with very minute punctate spiral striae or scratches and fine transverse lines of growth; sutures impressed; aperture ovate, rather dilated below; peristome simple; columella descending obliquely, reflexed outward, thus partly concealing the narrow perforation and spreading above into a thick callus which reaches the upper margin of the peristome.

Alt. 12, diam. maj. 7 mm.

Aperture: alt. 7, diam. 3.5 mm.

Hab. Bogota, United States of Colombia.

Planorbis costaricensis, sp. n. (Fig. 16.)

Shell pale brown, corneous, depressed, concave both above and below; whorls 4-5, sculptured with coarse oblique lines of growth, the body-whorl inflated and extending upwards and outwards towards the aperture; aperture obliquely lunate; peristome acute, bent slightly outwards, a callus uniting the points of contact with the whorl.

Alt. maj. 9.5, diam. maj. 26 mm.

Aperture: alt. 9, diam. 6 mm.

Hab. Catalina, Province of Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

This shell is in many respects allied to *P. guadeloupensis*, Sow., but is much more inflated than is the case with that species, and there are no traces of a peripheral keel; more-

over the upward extension of the last whorl near the aperture, so noticeable in the present species, is totally lacking in *P. guadeloupensis*.

Planorbis Boucardiana, sp. n. (Fig. 17.)

Shell depressed, subcarinate, whitish grey; whorls 4, sculptured with fine oblique striæ; spire concave; umbilicus wide, very concave, especially in the centre; peristome simple, very oblique, broadly lunate.

Alt. 2, diam. maj. 7 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2, diam. 1.25 mm.

Hab. Mexico.

Planorbis meridaensis, sp. n. (Fig. 18.)

Shell depressed, suborbicular, dull brown; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, marked with oblique arcuate lines of growth; right side deeply excavated, especially in the middle; left side somewhat concave; peristome acute, a callus on the parietal whorl joining the two margins of the peristome; aperture obliquely lunate.

Alt. 3, diam. maj. 8 mm.

Aperture: alt. 3, diam. 1.5 mm.

Hab. Merida, Venezuela.

Physa balteata, sp. n. (Fig. 19.)

Shell fusiform, pale yellowish horn-colour, transversely marked with oblique, buff-coloured bands; whorls 6, the last somewhat inflated and sculptured with very fine transverse striæ; sutures rather deeply impressed; edge of peristome acute, a thickening appearing just within the shell; columella straight, white, descending somewhat obliquely, a very thin callus joining it with the lip above; aperture elongately, inversely auriform.

Alt. 12.5, diam. maj. 6.75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 8, diam. 3.5 mm.

Hab. Oaxaca, Mexico.

Physa cornea, sp. n. (Fig. 20.)

Shell fusiform, thin, polished, transversely striated with irregular and somewhat distant lines of growth and spirally sculptured with very fine wavy striæ; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$; sutures impressed; peristome acute; columella twisted, descending

somewhat abruptly, a light callus joining it with the lip above; aperture elongately, inversely auriform.

Alt. 11·5, diam. maj. 6 mm.

Aperture: alt. 7·5, diam. 3 mm.

Hab. Merida, Venezuela.

Allied to *P. venezuelensis*, Mart.; it is, however, separable from that species by its more twisted columella and its less opaque texture, it is also more conspicuously transversely striate than is the case with that species. The fine spiral striae mentioned above are only visible by the aid of a strong lens.

LXX.—*A new Acanthoglossus from the Island of Salawatti.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE National Museum owes to the generosity of Mr. Walter Goodfellow a fine Long-nosed Echidna which he obtained in the island of Salawatti, and kept alive, with another specimen, for some months.

The genus has not hitherto been recorded out of New Guinea itself, and there mainly or entirely at high altitudes, for which the thick coat present in *A. Bruijnii* admirably suits it. But the island of Salawatti being throughout comparatively low, it is not surprising that the *Acanthoglossus* occurring there should be different in the development of its coat from its New Guinea ally.

I would propose to call the new form

Acanthoglossus Goodfellowi, sp. n.

Coat much more spinous and less hairy than in any of the forms of *A. Bruijnii*. Spines extending on the under surface nearly to the middle line of the belly, and though absent in the groin and between the fore limbs they reappear on the chest and throat to the middle line, though small and far apart. In *A. Bruijnii* the under surface is without spines throughout.

Spines of upper surface averaging about an inch in length and 2·5 mm. in thickness, the longer ones attaining 30 mm. with a thickness of 3 mm.; the small spines of the chest and belly about 12 × 1 mm. In colour all over the body they are white, shading basally into grey. Fur short and scanty, the skin and bases of the spines not hidden; the hairs only about half an inch in length; uniformly black throughout. On the